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Urging Foreign Troops Pullout from S. Korea

New Delhi NAM Summit Calls for Reform of Int'l Monetary System, Halt to Arms Race

By Kim Jong Myong
Staff Reporter

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference concluded on March 12 with a 138-page two-part declaration and a personal appeal from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The 101 non-aligned leaders from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, representing more than half of mankind, called for urgent measures to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race at the largest gathering of heads of state on record.

A New Delhi appeal issued by the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit on its final day, includes a call for a halt to the arms race, the holding of an international conference to ban the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the attendance of top national leaders at the 38th United Nations General Assembly this fall to resolve urgent problems.

It also called for the immediate holding of a global conference for the comprehensive reform of the international monetary system.

The New Delhi appeal, as the disarmament statement is being called, asked for an immediate ban on using nuclear weapons, a freeze in the development, storing and deployment of these arms and the rapid signing of a treaty banning nuclear tests for military purposes.

As a first move toward overall disarmament, the appeal said denuclearized zones should be established region by region.

It denounced the installation of nuclear weapons by certain nations, which were not named, beyond their borders and stressed the need to reach as soon as possible a treaty banning chemical weapons.

The non-aligned leaders also called for immediate efforts to pursue conventional disarmament.

There was a reference to the Korean question in the closing declaration of the summit.

On Korea, the declaration reaffirmed the non-aligned summit's support for peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and efforts to achieve this free of all foreign interference.

They also hoped fulfillment of the "Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops (namely the U.S. troops) from the area."

In long declarations on world troubled spots, the non-aligned countries restated full support for a Palestinian state and condemned Israel "for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its persistent acts of repression against the Palestinian people."

The summit meeting denounced Washington for siding with Israel in the Middle East conflict and demanded a war crimes trial for Israel.

A section on Lebanon called for withdrawal of Israeli troops and urged all countries "to endorse Lebanese efforts to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces."

The United States and Israel were singled out for the most criticism at the meeting, and besides the

(Continued on page 8)

The 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference was held in the Indian capital of New Delhi from March 7 to 12. Photo shows delegates at the summit giving Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, a standing ovation after she delivered the closing speech for their conference on the morning of March 12. (AP)

Veep Pak Attacks 3-Way Mil. Alliance

Vice President Pak Sung Chul accused the United States of setting up a three-way military alliance with Japan and south Korea at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference.

Vice President Pak who was heading the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also stressed, "It is the first and foremost task facing all the non-aligned countries at present to struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war."

(Continued on page 8)

Non-Aligned Leaders Support DPRK Bids for Reunification

At the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in the capital of India, a number of heads of the delegations of various countries in their reports and speeches expressed support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, Chairman of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit Conference *Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba*, said in his report:

The non-aligned countries have always affirmed their support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea facing the threat of imperialists and expressed their full support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification at all the international meetings and non-aligned conferences in the past.

Stressing that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is required for peace, security and progress, *Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure* said in his speech that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit should support the legitimate right of the Korean people to reunify their country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said that Korea still remains divided, though her people are anxious for the country's reunification. If the reunification of divided Korea is to be accelerated, the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and the armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement, he stressed.

Peter Stambolic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Repulbic of Yugoslavia, said: said:

At this conference, the non-aligned countries should reaffirm their full support to the legitimate rights of the Korean people to force the foreign troops out of south Korea and reunify their country in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

Touching upon the Korean question, *Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel* said:

The reunification proposal of the DPRK constitutes a firm foundation for the reunification of north and south Korea.

Chairman of the Ministers of Viet Nam Pham Van Dong strongly urged that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea and promptly stop its interference in and subjugation of Asian countries.

Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, said that the non-aligned movement through its activities should support the initiatives of Korea for her reunification.

The Zaire Prime Minister held that Korea's reunification must be achieved without any foreign pressure on interference.

Gervil Yambala, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Central African Republic, stressed that his Republic extends support once again to the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference, in accordance with the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement made public on July 4, 1972.

Local Elections Held; 100% Turnout, 100% Yes Vote

PYONGYANG, March 7 (KCNA)—The elections to the city and county people's assemblies which began at 09:00 March 6 ended at 20:00.

The elections were successfully carried out strictly in accordance with the regulations on the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies of all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to the election returns reported by the city and county electoral committees, 100 per cent of the electors, except those on foreign trip, participated in the voting and 100 per cent of them voted for the candidates of deputies to the city and county people's assemblies registered at the constituencies.

The elections powerfully demonstrated once again the invincible might of our people closely rallied, as firm as a rock, around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the true superiority of our socialist system.

Representatives of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals who had worked devotedly for the prosperity of the socialist homeland and the strengthening and development of our people's government, with intense loyalty to the Party and the leader were elected deputies to the city and county people's assemblies.

The deputies elected number 24,562.

The term of office of the People's Assembly of the city and country is two years.

50th Anniv. of Wangjaesan Meet Commemorated in Pyongyang

A central meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the Wangjaesan Meeting organized and guided by President Kim Il Sung was held with a large attendance on Mar. 10 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting hall was packed to overflowing with functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organizations, men of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press, generals of the Korean People's Army, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, working people in the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Taking up the platform were Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Hwan, O Baek Ryong, Kang Song San, O Guk Ryol, Paek Hak Rim and So Yun Sok, Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Gwang, Chong Jun Gi and Kye Ung Tae, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Gwan Hi, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Jae U, Hong Si Hak, Hong Song Ryong, Kim Chang Ju and Kim Bok Sin, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council; and leading functionaries of working people's organizations and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Comrade Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The Wangjaesan Meeting organized and guided by President Kim Il Sung after he advanced into the homeland in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a historical meeting of weighty importance in expanding and developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he said, and continued:

From the early period of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had elaborated a far-reaching plan of turning the northern border area along the Tuman River into a strategic stronghold of the armed struggle, firmly adhering to the stand of the entire Korean people must take an active part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle to finally liquidate the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and attain the country's independence and, to this end, the armed struggle must be expanded into the homeland, however desperately the enemy might manoeuvre and however grim the situation might be.

Early in October 1930 he called a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations in the Onsong area and other parts of the country at Turu peak in Wolpa-dong, where he gave a detailed guidance in the development of the revolutionary movement in the homeland and the building of Party organizations and formed a Party organization with the hardcore members of the revolutionary organizations in the Onsong area and powerfully roused people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

With his deep penetration into the requirements of our developing revolution and the then situation, he successfully carried out the advance into the homeland of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the leading force of the Korean revolution, and on March 11, 1933, convened in Mt. Wangjae a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area and made the historic speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland." In his speech he set forth the outstanding policy of expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland.

He taught that more semi-guerrilla zones should be established and consolidated over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerrilla bases already established along the Tuman River to build political and military strongholds and rear bases for expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle deep into the homeland.

At the meeting he also gave a clear exposition of the fundamental problems arising in carrying out the Korean revolution as a whole including that of firmly rallying the whole nation as a political force and closely combining the mass movement with the armed struggle and laying solid organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of a party.

Indeed, the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Wangjaesan Meeting was a programmatic guiding compass which comprehensively propounded the strategy and ways for thoroughly implementing the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution on a nation-wide scale and a banner of struggle which powerfully roused the entire people of the country to the sacred anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

The reporter referred to the facts that President Kim Il Sung went to the Ryuda Island, Kyongwon county, late in March 1933 and to Sinhung village in Chongsong county late in May that year to call meetings of chiefs of revolutionary organizations and political workers and take concrete measures for the implementation of the policy set forth at the Wangjaesan Meeting, and dispatched many political workers to various parts of the homeland to energetically push forward the work for expanding the armed struggle into the homeland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people in the first half of the 1930s made a rapid development with the armed struggle as its centre in the course of implementing the strategic policy of President Kim Il Sung at the historical Wangjaesan Meeting, and this served in the later period as a firm guarantee for a new leader in the Korean revolution on the whole, the reporter said, and went on:

The proud course of the struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from the march into the Onsong area, which culminated in an allout offensive for the liberation of the fatherland after going through the Pochonbo and Musan area battles, and its heroic feats, are a brilliant record of struggle convincingly proving the greatness of the revolutionary leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who placed the Korean revolution always in the centre in defining the policy of struggle of the Korean communists and people.

By firmly defending the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and vigorously advancing with the banner of Juche held aloft under his wise leadership, our people could win victory in the building of a new country after liberation, in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war.

The reporter said:

The most important revolutionary task facing the Korean people at the present stage is to reunify the divided country and fully realize the nation's sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their policy of aggression and war as never before against the Korean people and the Japanese militarists are stretching their talons of reinvasion deep into south Korea, he went on:

Due to the U.S. imperialists' foolhardy war provocation moves our people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is facing a grave threat and our country is now under a strained situation in which a war may break out any moment.

Now the officers and men of our People's Army and People's Security Forces and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards are keenly watching the enemy's moves in full combat readiness in response to the order of Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army to be in a semi-war state during the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises in face of their reckless military provocation moves.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys dare ignite a new war in Korea, defying our warnings, our people will rise up as one man in the decisive struggle, staking the honor and dignity of an independent, sovereign state, and deal an annihilating blow at the aggressors to defend the socialist homeland.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue the reckless war moves and withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and other death-carrying weapons.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters must refrain from running riot, mindful of the lesson of history recording the destruction they met while acting recklessly in overseas expansion in the past, and act with discretion, looking squarely at the trend of the times.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is talking about "dialogue" and "unification" while staging massive war exercises together with the U.S. imperialists. This is nothing but a crafty cozenage to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of our country is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, an independent, neutral and peaceful, reunified Korea, after making the U.S. imperialists forces of aggression withdraw from south Korea, in accordance with the proposal put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The reporter stressed:

On January 18 the political parties and social organizations of our country issued a joint statement

(Continued on page 3)

A heroic descriptive monument was established in 1975 in Wangjaesan (it is 248 metres above the sea.) under the scrupulous guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il. Wangjaesan is located in N. Hamgyong Prov. in the DPRK, near the China border.

Immediately following the historic Chialun Meeting General Kim Il Sung dispatched armed groups and political workers to many parts of the homeland to lay the foundation for extending the armed struggle. In March 1933, leading a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, he advanced to the Onsong area, Korea and directed the work of the underground revolutionary organizations there. On March 11, he convened the Wangjaesan Meeting.

Photo shows a bronze statue of President Kim Il Sung and Ponghwa (beacon) Tower in the Wangjaesan revolutionary historic site.

This tower stands about 60 metres and rock is about over 100 ton in weight.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (24)

VII. Foreign Trade

(2) Independent Foreign Trade Policy of DPRK

(Continued from the previous issue)

The basic principle of the DPRK's foreign trade policy is, first of all, to develop foreign trade, giving priority to the construction of an independent national economy.

The construction line of an independent national economy is the law-governed demand of the construction of socialism and communism.

In order to construct an economy independent and integrated, it is necessary to expand relations for meeting each other's economic needs. The more the construction of an independent national economy is accelerated, the economic scale is expanded and industrialization developed, the more the absolute value of foreign trade is increased.

The development of an independent national economy improves the productivity of export goods and strengthens the production base for the expansion of export. In conformity with the expansion of export, foreign currency earnings are increased, and by the qualitative improvement of export goods, the absolute value of foreign trade also grows.

The development of an independent national economy expands the domestic market and enlarges purchases from the world market, so that the diversification of the production structure which guarantees an increased variety of import and export goods can be realized and trading partners enlarged.

The development of an independent national economy guarantees material conditions to extend independent trading relations. In order to accomplish reciprocity in foreign trade, the state must provide various import and export goods of high quality produced with its own national raw material. Only when an independent national economy is constructed, a socialist state can satisfy those conditions.

The second point is to carry out foreign trade planfully under full control by the state.

Chapter 2, Article 34 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution stated as follows: "In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea foreign trade is conducted by the State or under its supervision.

"The State develops foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

"The State pursues a tariff policy in order to protect the independent national economy." **(The DPRK Socialist Constitution was proclaimed on Dec. 27, 1972.)**

This is called a unitary trading system of the state. This means that the socialist state controls and manages foreign trade completely on the basis of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist ownership of the means of production. In detail, this means that (1) the socialist state manages foreign trade directly through the special national organ i.e. the Ministry of Foreign Trade, (2) the socialist state directly establishes trade organs authorized to operate in the overseas market, (3) the socialist state controls the import and export of merchandise according to a foreign trade plan worked out to meet the demand of the socialist construction, and (4) the socialist state controls transactions by the foreign trade organs through license system and quota systems.

The departments in charge of foreign trade are the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, foreign trade representations, foreign trade missions, trading corporations, the International Trade Promotion Commission and the Foreign Trade Bank.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade is the representative foreign trade organ of the state and the Ministry of External Economic Affairs is mainly in charge of plant export.

The International Trade Promotion Commission offers convenience for trade with countries with which the DPRK does not yet have diplomatic relations.

Foreign trade representations and foreign trade missions are diplomatic commercial missions abroad under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The former is within the embassies or consulates, the latter is in the countries without diplomatic relations with the DPRK, for example, France, West Germany, England and Italy.

Each trading corporation, the actual executer of foreign trade policy, is operated on a cost-accounting system, under centralized control by the state. According to the trade agreements and protocols concluded between the DPRK and other countries, trading corporations conclude trade contracts with trade organs or enterprises in partner countries and carry out import and export business. Along with this, trading corporations are supplied by the state with fixed assets and floating funds, put part of their profits in the national treasury as earnings by the enterprises within the state sector. Further, the state budget covers the price differences between domestic prices which are the basis for the formation of prices of export goods and international prices or price differences due to the price policy of the state. The difference loss is made up for by the national treasury, while profits margins are put in the national treasury.

The Foreign Trade Bank is a special organ engaged in monetary transactions with foreign countries under the guidance of the DPRK Central Bank. It functions to settle accounts related to foreign trade transactions and non-foreign trade transactions and to manage foreign currencies, to accomplish foreign trade plans and to control the acquisition of and payments in foreign currencies. **(See PK, Feb. 5, 1983 Editions)** An adjustment system applied to the settlement of accounts with socialist states (mostly on a year-to-year basis), and a non-cash settlement system to the settlement of accounts with newly-emerging countries, while the letter of credit system is applied as well as the adjustment system is adopted for the latter. The exchange rates with socialist states are decided on the basis of pure gold represented by each country's currency, or through objective comparison of the kinds of goods exchange or their price levels.

The trade plan consists mainly of the following three items – export plan, import plan and foreign currencies outlay plan. The trade plan is under the control of the State Planning Committee that is placed directly under the Administration Council. The Chairman of the State Planning Committee is vice-President.

Customs dues are also a means of trade control. However, in the DPRK, customs duties were abolished, after that external economic activities came to be conducted according to agreements. Today a customs tax is levied only on personal effects of foreign tourists and non-trade commodities such as international parcels. When a foreign ship calls at a port of DPRK, they have to pay a customs duty.

The third point of the DPRK's independent foreign trade policy is to follow the principles of independence, proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit and to enlarge its commercial relations with newly-emerging countries and capitalist states, giving priority to trade with socialist states.

The DPRK attaches prime importance to the socialist world market. Its trade with socialist states frustrates the economic blockade of the DPRK by the imperialists and makes it possible for the DPRK to develop smoothly its independent national economy. Simultaneously, it serves to promote the economic construction of its trade partners, so that the forces of socialism in the world will be strengthened in general.

It is important in the trade between socialist states to hold fast to the principles of independence and proletarian internationalism against revisionism and dominationism. In order to adhere to these principles, each state has to strengthen its economic independence, liquidate national egoism and develop co-operative economic relations on the basis of "the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual aid" **(Statement of the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties).** The DPRK Government, basing itself on this principled position, has been promoting trade with socialist states, including the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). **(The DPRK participated in the COMECON in 1957 as an observer.)**

The DPRK carries on trade also with newly-emerging countries and Third-World countries, on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

At present, the imperialsits and dominationists, plotting to rule the economies of Third World countries under the cloak of "aid," "joint development of backward countries," trample down the will of Third World countries to establish a new international economic order and independent economies. Third World is still plagued by its backwardness and it is not easy to liquidate it in a brief space of time. The "law of the jungle" is a reality. If newly-emerging countries with a historical common background exchange raw materials and technique and strengthen their economic solidarity according to the principle of filling each other's economic needs, it will be effective for constructing independent economies for them, which in form will contribute to the cause of a broad anti-imperialist, anti-dominationist united front.

In particular, of late, the DPRK has strived as a member of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen trade relations with newly-emerging countries.

This helps newly-emerging countries accomplish their political and economic independence and serves to increase their confidence in socialism, and plays an important role to strengthen the socialist world market. On the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, socialist states must render material aid to newly-emerging countries endeavoring to construct independent economies.

The DPRK has also promoted trade relations with capitalist states. Through this trade, the DPRK purchases necessary materials for its independent economy and obtains foreign currencies by exporting commodities. But the DPRK has never traded with the United States. In any case, it will never make political bargainings with the reactionary ruling circles of capitalist states.

The fourth point is to utilize import for technical innovations and economic developments, in addition to obtaining foreign currencies through expanded export.

The DPRK has so far made efforts for the following: To switch the export of raw materials to that of finished goods; to construct production bases for export goods; to exploit resources; to improve the quality of export goods, to increase the variety of export goods.

The fifth point is to adhere to credit first policy.

2. Development of Socialist Foreign Trade

(1) Foreign Trade Before Liberation

Before the liberation, the foreign trade of Korea was controlled by Japan. Japan rejected the national capital of Korea entirely out of the trade sector and, separating Korea's economy from the world market, incorporated it into the Japanese own economy. Foreign trade was utilized as an indispensable lever by which to turn Korea into a Japanese commodity market, a supply source of food and raw materials and an area for capital investment.

From the end of the 19th century, each capitalist power, aiming to grab the Korean market, concluded unequal treaties with the feudal government of the Li-dynasty and established corporations here and there in Korea. Since August 1910, Korea had been put under the sway of the Japanese imperialists as a result of the "Japan-Korea Annexation." For ten years after that, Japan applied for form's sake the pre-annexation Korean tariff to Japan itself and the United States but by August 28, 1920, Japan expanded its Law on the Tariff even to Korea and established its monopolistic domination of Korean foreign trade.

Japan's economic expropriation of Korea through colonial foreign trade was nakedly revealed by its scheme to make Korea its logistics base for its continental invasion. The laws were proclaimed one after another; the "Law of Special Measures for Export and Import Goods" (July 1937), the "General Mobilization Law" (applied to Korea from August 5, 1938) and the "Law of Foreign Trade Control" (May 1941).

The colonial characteristics of Korea's foreign trade in the pre-liberation days were directly reflected in the composition of trading partners, trading items and its trade balance.

As to its trading partner, Japan always held the top position after the "Kanghwa Island Treaty" (the "Japan-Korea Amity Treaty") concluded in February, 1876 and effectivated until the liberation of 1945.

The composition of trading items shows Korea's economic conditions in those days; Korea was then a supply source of food and raw materials and a commodity market for Japan.

Main export goods were food and raw materials. The larger part of the export goods consisted of agricultural products such as cotton, raw silk, ginseng and cattle. In the pre-liberation days, the Korean people exported high quality rice produced in Korea, while they ate corns and millets imported from China. Korea was known as "an oriental Transvaal," as Japan plundered its mineral resources including gold, silver, iron, copper, black lead, zinc, tungsten steel and anthracite. (Japan proclaimed the Korean Mining Law in 1932, which covered 36 kinds of valuable minerals.) For example, in 1930, 96.5 per cent of the mineral resources produced were "exported" to Japan.

Most of Korea's import goods were finished goods including sundries and its import rate reached 71 per cent in 1942. Already about 1920, the activities of Japanese merchants spread to the whole of Korea. The influx of Japan-made goods ruined Korea's national industry and handicraft.

The excess of imports over export was a characteristic feature of Korea's foreign trade before the liberation. In 70 years since 1876, exports had exceeded imports only in the period from 1876 to 1882 and in 1924 and 1925. In all the other pre-liberation years imports exceeded exports. The total imports in the period reached 6,000 million Japanese yen in pre-war yen value. This large sum of money derived through exports was re-used as additional investments in Korea. In other words, it was used as a means of colonizing Korea, exploiting raw materials and natural resources, to establish a logistics base for Japan's continental aggression and to further plunder the Korean people. **(To be continued)**

(Continued from page 2)

proposing the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea to discuss the urgent problem of forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea.

We clarify once again our readiness to sit together with any one in south Korea who claims the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and wants to join in the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, and have an open-hearted negotiation with him on the question of national reunification.

The Korean people will as ever vigorously struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of an independent and peaceful new world, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world under the banner of anit-imperialism and independence. **(KCNA)**

Veep Pak Tells NAM Summit to Improve Horizontal Cooperation

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul who was heading the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the March 10 session of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

He, to begin with, conveyed warm congratulations and friendly greetings of President Kim Il Sung to the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference and to the heads of state and government and delegates of various countries present there.

Here is a gist of his speech:

Today's reality that the international situation is more complicated than ever before due to the aggression and interferences of the imperialists demands our movement to further strengthen its might to undertake and play an important role in the struggle to prevent the global war, maintain durable peace of the world and build a new society, independent and prosperous.

The Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the chair discussed a series of problems regarding the non-aligned movement and clarified the important matters arising in strengthening and developing the movement at present and the stand of the Government of the Republic on them. The delegation of our Republic will do its best to strengthen and develop the movement in this conference and sincerely carry out its duty as a member country in pursuance of the policy put forward at the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

Noting that the imperialists, dismayed at the growth of the independent forces against imperialism and the ever-growing crisis within and without, are desperately resorting to the machinations to maintain and expand their domination over the countries in the Middle East, Southern African and Central American regions, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul went on

The present developments on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia give rise to deep apprehensions among the peoples of the non-aligned countries and world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists bluntly declare that the area on and around the Korean Peninsula is most important especially in attaining the immediate objective of America's war strategy. And they are introducing into south Korea a huge amount of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and concluded the deployment of armed forces to attack the northern half of our Republic and thus completing the operational posture.

That the situation on the Korean Peninsula is getting extremely strained and peace in Asia greatly jeopardized is largely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' moves to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which is accelerated now at its final stage.

If this scheme is allowed, the whole of Asia may be turned into a theatre of new war. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be a local war but may irresistibly expand into a global war and, furthermore, into a nuclear war.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the non-aligned countries to hold higher the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and intensify their struggle as never before, in unity with the world peace-loving forces, to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war.

It is the first and foremost task facing all the non-aligned countries at present to struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The non-aligned countries should firmly unite with all the anti-imperialist forces under the slogan "Let Us Oppose War and Defend Peace!" and thus puncture the arrogance of the imperialists.

The present situation urgently calls on the non-aligned, developing countries to strengthen cooperation among themselves still further on the principle of collective self-reliance. The realistic way for this is to establish a new order in the economic relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries through the actual expansion and development of South-South Cooperation.

In order to avert a new global war and safeguard peace and enable the newly independent states to defend national sovereignty and achieve their prosperity, it is necessary to steadily strengthen the might of the non-aligned movement.

In order to strengthen and develop this movement into a mighty anti-imperialist and independent force, all the member countries should maintain *chajusong* (independence) and, on this basis, achieve the unity of the movement.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presents a proposal that to cope with the situation created within and without the non-aligned movement, this conference directs special attention to the following matters and takes relevant steps.

Firstly, the non-aligned movement should take active steps to cope with the aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists by joint efforts.

1) It is imperative to regard aggression of imperialists on a member nation of our movement as one on all the member nations and check and frustrate it promptly.

The non-aligned movement should take more practical steps such as military step and creation of solidarity funds necessary for encountering the aggression of the imperialists by the united forces.

2) All the member nations of the non-aligned movement should render all forms of possible support including military aid to the member nations subjected to the imperialist aggression from their respective positions and thus help the member nations defend their independence and sovereignty. At the same time, in case the imperialists invade a member nation of the non-aligned movement, they should sever political and diplomatic relations with them and take other drastic measures against them.

3) The member nations of the non-aligned movement should struggle, bringing to the fore the demand for the dissolution of all military blocs, the dismantling of all foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world, and thereby narrow the area of confrontation between blocs, widen the peace zones and achieve a lasting and durable peace. The non-aligned countries should heighten vigilance against the imperialists' moves to form new military blocs, resolutely fight against them and extend active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and troops.

Secondly, the non-aligned, developing countries should go over to a practical action to expand and develop many-sided cooperation and exchange among themselves.

1) We should strengthen cooperation and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in agriculture and markedly increase the food and agricultural production to solve the food problem before anything else and attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea affirms that it will call sooner the conference of the plenipotentiaries of the non-aligned and other developing countries in our country as was agreed and thus actively contribute to food and increased agricultural production.

2) The non-aligned countries should take measures in an organized way to open a radical phase in the solution of the economic problems.

We consider it necessary to convene a South-South summit conference in order to discuss the problems of establishing a new order in the economic relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries at present.

3) The non-aligned countries should not allow the developed countries to exploit and plunder the developing countries by colonialist and neo-colonialist methods as they did in the past.

Thirdly, main efforts should be continuously directed to the promoting of the unity of our movement, so that the non-aligned movement may fully implement its historical mission.

We must not indefinitely prolong the abnormal situation created between member nations of the movement, but settle the disputes through negotiation in their national interests and in the interests of the movement as a whole, with a correct stand for unity. We must avoid acts obstructive to the strengthening of the unity and only do acts helpful to it.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea takes this opportunity to extend active support and solidarity to the Asian people in their struggle to build an independent and prosperous new Asia. We also join all the peace-loving forces of the non-aligned movement in sternly denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists aimed to stamp out the cause of Palestinian revolution and once again solemnly declare that we will render all forms of necessary aid in the future, too, to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle to take back the lost Arab lands and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state.

We support the liberation cause of the Namibian and south African people and support the struggle of all the African peoples for the complete liberation of Africa. We scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean and express firm solidarity with the peoples of the countries in these regions including Nicaragua and Grenada in their struggle against imperialism and for independence.

We support the struggle of the European people for peace and security in Europe.

The tragedy of division caused in the 40s in Korea should no longer be allowed to last up to date entering the 80s.

It is because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" policy that tension in Korea is aggravated, her peace constantly harassed and the division of our country indefinitely prolonged.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops out of south Korea and removal of the dangerous source of war are the prerequisites to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the south Korean authorities truly want reunification, they should, first of all, make the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and, if they want a dialogue, they should demand this before anything else.

The U.S. imperialists have turned south Korea into a complete colony and hold prerogative of supreme command over all the branches of politics, economy, military and etc., holding sway over everything.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are advertising as if south Korea is an "independent state." However, it is nothing but a deception for covering their criminal true colours as the colonial ruler and colonial servant before the world.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic policy to keep a hold on south Korea as the colonial military base and perpetuate the division of our country, pull at once the U.S. troops out of south Korea with lethal weapons and stop their interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The south Korean authorities should desist from their criminal acts of betraying the country and nation as the shock force faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' Korea policy and the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion policy, abandon the policy of depending on outside forces and take the right position and stand on the reunification.

Our people will surely accomplish the historical cause of national reunification by forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea and founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and thereby building an independent and prosperous new Korea on the land of three-thousand ri under the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world peace-loving peoples.

We, on this rostrum, sincerely call upon you, heads of state or government of all the non-aligned countries and delegates to wage extensively the struggle to check and frustrate the adventurous new war provocation moves perpetrated now by the United States in Korea.

We also appeal to the governments and people of all the non-aligned countries to take an active solidarity step in support of the just struggle of the Korean people to oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad, force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

DPRK to Host Conference of Irrigation Experts of NAM, Developing Countries

DPRK vice-President Pak Sung Chul told on March 10 the 7th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi that his country will hold soon a conference of irrigation experts from non-aligned and developing countries as was agreed.

Pyongyang was host to the first non-aligned seminar on food and agriculture which was held two years ago.

The DPRK, achieving food surplus as a result of successful farming policy which has eluded many countries, is known to the world as the most advanced country in irrigation.

The DPRK holds that irrigation, which is essential to agriculture, can be done without any high technology needed to blast into space a satellite or rocket.

It is a long-standing policy of the DPRK Government that the non-aligned and developing countries should attach top priority to agriculture to feed their own people without relying on imports from the so-called advanced imperialist countries.

The DPRK has provided practical aid to a number of African countries to help their improved farming, including Tanzania.

Chon's Ulterior Intention Behind Deceptive Unification Bid

By Kim Chong I

Special to the People's Korea

Recently the south Korean junta is once again launching an extremely deceptive unification campaign, while creating new obstacles to the reunification of the country by virtual non-treaty formation of a trilateral military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea through both Nakasone's visits to Washington and Seoul.

Particularly, obstructive to the negotiated reunification efforts is the present American-south Korean joint military exercises "Team Spirit '83", the largest in the history, as being staged throughout and near the southern part of Korean Penisula.

The war game involving over 190,000 American and south Korean armed forces, prompted Pyongyang to call semi-war alert on Feb. 1.

What is scandalous is the U.S. client Chon Du Hwan junta's call made that day for "a working conference" to discuss the "peaceful reunification" on Feb. 1when two month-long "Team Spirit '83" was started, targeted on the DPRK.

To all intents and purposes, the nuclear war game has nothing to do with peace and reunification; if any, its main goal is to destroy both.

The "unification" moves of Chon are clearly against the reintegration of north and south but for the purpose of promoting their permanent division as "two Koreas."

Chon is widely known for his bloody takeover which was entirely designed to repress the then growing demand for democracy and the then ongoing reunification dialogue. His is the local foe number 1 of reunification.

The fraudulent "unification" campaign of Seoul serves totally the U.S. "two-Koreas" policy and keeping south Korea as a U.S. colony and base, hiding the divisive policy in Korea and, to benumb the public criticism of the war game and the death of democracy and lull the mounting anti-American sentiments.

In the first two months of this year, Gen. Chon had the cheek to propose a north-south "summit conference" on Jan. 18 and called for "a working meeting" on Feb. 1, counter proposal to Pyongyang's proposal for a joint meeting of northern and southern political parties and social organisations.

These Chon proposals are apparently "dramatic" but are contradictory and misleading.

Firstly, these proposals are in themselves horizontal violation of the "national security law" which prohibits any form of contact with the north and punishes any violator with the maximum penalty of death.

Secondly, they are intended to use the northern authority to win public acceptance of the junta in south Korea and abroad.

Thirdly, they ignore the essential point of reunification that it must be preceded by the removal of foreign forces from south Korea.

N-S reunification dialogue should reflect the total will of the nation.

It can go nowhere, while exploited for the purpose of justifying the junta's grip on power.

Above all, Chon Du Hwan has no qualification and ability of whatsoever to reflect the will and interest of south Korean people. He has no legal claim to the post of speaking for the local people as his rise to client power was made possible only by the U.S. approved massacre of Kwangju people who demonstrated for democracy and reunification.

His seizure of the reins of power is based on the murder of democracy, as demonstrated in the sanguinary oppression of the patriotic people who called for reunification.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is a puppet regime on the payroll of the Americans and a loyal executer of U.S. Asian policy.

The prerogative of supreme command of the south Korean armed forces is in the hands of the American command in Seoul. As a matter of fact, Seoul has its external and internal policies dictated by the Americans.

Fresh evidence of the ulterior intentions of the Chon junta is – the so-called "theory on reunification in the 2,000s"; the age of north-south confrontation would continue through '85, the basis of reunification would be laid and reunification realized in 2,000s; and the new moves for "cross recognition" and "separate membership to UN".

There are renewed calls for that a greater ability to be cultivated in order to gain supremacy over the north. These diametrically contradict the so-called proposals "for reunification."

It makes no sense at all that while proposing the "dialogue for peace and reunification," the junta allows the continuing presence of 40,000 nuclear-armed interventionist American troops in south Korea and hold annually the adventurous military exercises such as the "Team Spirit" series, extremely aggravating military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Seoul's call for "maintaining the existing ceasefire structure" and international treaties and agreements of Pyongyang and Seoul concluded with foreign countries means having the status quo – the present division into two – legalized.

In other words, no reunification is the objective of Seoul. The current truce and the international agreements and treaties must be abrogated on the way to reunification.

In case of south Korea's "treaties and agreements" with the United States and Japan, they are legal means of justifying and institutionalizing the American presence in south Korea and Japan's comeback there – a great damage to the cause of the efforts to restore nationhood.

The "ceasefire structure" means maintaining the precarious truce situation with massive armed forces concentrated along the DMZ for a continuing confrontation and keeping alive the threat of another war. Ceasefire means a temporary cessation of hostilities, to be normally followed by a peace agreement which ends the state of war and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

So long as American occupation and aggressive policy continue in south Korea, the Korean nation ought to have their independence and sovereignty negated and the reunification delayed.

Permanent peace and reunification will come only after the ceasefire has been converted into a lasting peace through a peace agreement and all the aggressive and subjugating treaties and agreements scrapped.

Above all the American troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and then armed forces of both sides be largely decreased and an end put to the military provocation and finally DMZ abolished.

Highly revealing the deceptive and shameless nature of Chon are his call for the "principle of national self-determination" and "general election" through "democratic measure".

This call would become genuine only when he dismantles his dictatorial regime, removes the American forces from south Korea, and American intervention with internal affairs of south Korea, releases all the arrested patriotic people, expresses an apology for his past crimes and quits.

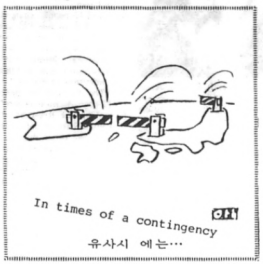
Chon's speech is something like a wolf calling for "protection of sheep", while devouring them.

The "German formula" lurks behind the plea for "exchange of permanent missions in both capitals", will not be different from building diplomatic relations between Pyongyang and Seoul – a crafty attempt to present and deal with the north-south relations in the way of those of separate states, not of internal affairs of the single Korean nation.

The "German formula" is a well-known recipe for giving up the reunification bid and living with the status quo. This runs counter to the shared paramount aspirations of the Korean people for the long-dreamed restoration of single nationhood.

Already artificially divided, there is no need to have division talks, if not those for reunification.

社舍漫評



The Hanguk Ilbo, Feb. 3, '83

Knife-Armed Teenagers Burgle Shop for School Uniform

Knife-armed three school girls and one boy burgled a tailor shop in downtown Seoul on Mar. 7 and made away with several suits of clothes, a south Korean evening paper Dong-A Ilbo reported Mar. 8.

The juveniles were detained a few minutes later by the police alerted of the burglary. The detained teenagers told the quizzing police that their families were too poor to buy new clothing since the inexpensive school uniform were abolished at the outset of this year by the Chon junta.

In order to go to school, they explained their motive that they had no other alternative than to break into a tailor shop, the south Korean paper quoted.

In 1982, juvenile delinquencies made a terrific rise of 27.9 percent over the previous year from, totaling 72,625 cases.

The local security headquarters attributed the sharp rise in juvenile crime partly to the much-publicized liberalization of hair styles and school uniforms, not the restoration of democratic rights and freedom.

In the final analysis, these liberalization steps are simply to help exploit the toiling masses, and nothing else.

全北漫評

The Chonbuk Ilbo, Feb. 3, '83

The Pusan Ilbo, March 2, '83

어리벙씨 안기태

Can Anti-Americanism Be Stopped?

Can the anti-American sentiments be kept under control? This is a key question arising from the two-minute ruling handed down on March 8 by the south Korean supreme court upholding the death sentences and other heavy penalties imposed on the 16 defendants of the March 18, 1982 Pusan American cultural center arson case.

The March 8 verdict came as no surprise because the Chon junta, a loyal client on the payroll of the Americans, was expected to demonstrate its commitment to the defense of American strategic interests by condemning the arsonists to death and other unjustifiable brutal sentences.

Under the local second "constitution," the "national security law," martial law and the law on assembly and demonstration, massacre of over 2,000 fellow citizens in Kwangju constitutes no crime to be punished but damaging an American diplomatic facility deserves a capital punishment.

An answer should be found to the question of whether the undercurrents of anti-Americanism begin to die down in face of the latest show of naked force on the part of the Chon junta.

The upholding of the guilty verdict came at a time when the largest scale war games "Team Spirit '83" were in their second stage with all the available most advanced American military hardware mobilized, one of the factors which led the theology students to set fire to the American cultural center in Pusan.

The south Korean supreme court upheld on Mar. 8 death sentences for Mun Bu Sik (right) and Kim Hyon Jang (left) on an arson-caused fire at the American cultural center in Pusan in March 1982.

Origins of the March 18, 1982 ACC Arson

The motive of the arson was to punish duly the Americans for their role in the massacre of over 2,000 Koreans in May 1980 and demonstrate to the public the determined opposition to the American presence in south Korea.

Another motive was to demand the American military withdrawal from south Korea and an end to the then on-going American-south Korean joint war games "Team Spirit." In their leaflets scattered prior to the arson at the ABC, the theological students including Mun Bu Sik accused the Americans of preparing an invasion of the DPRK.

These demands – the retribution for the American lead in the Kwangju carnage, halt to the war games against the north and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea – were far from being coolly received by the local public, including the Christian community.

Fire was set to the American cultural center to make these demands heard throughout south Korea and abroad. The arson served the original purpose well and attracted worldwide attention.

Those who masterminded and executed the arson are students not of Seoul University or other prestigious school in Seoul, but of a theological college in the southernmost port city of Pusan.

In most cases of the past, the student drive for democracy was spearheaded by students of Seoul University or other leading institutions in Seoul.

For the first time, the south Korean authorities, super-expert in framing up any anti-dictatorial element as "an agent manipulated from Pyongyang," failed to link the arsonists to what they termed the northern subversive activities.

Almost all the democratic campaigns, stopping far short of any violent direct physical attack on the Americans, were easily and deliberately branded as such.

However, the far more radical action as carried out in the form of an arson at the American diplomatic facility, a symbol of the American presence, were simply denounced as helping the northern cause and nothing more.

This ominously bespeaks a sort of guilty consciousness on the part of the Chon junta and the Americans – their knowledge that what they did in Kwangju was totally unjustifiable by any standards and that the resulting anger and anti-Americanism were unavoidable. They found anti-communism no longer an effective and all-purpose bogey-bogey which had often been invoked to justify their past fascistic acts.

In other words, the Kwangju Massacre came out as the last straw. Disenchantment through the slaughter at once awakened the people to the good reality of the deceptive nature of the anti-communist and anti-DPRK campaign which justified the arms buildup and war games.

This partly explains why the supreme court, as dictated from the blue house and the American embassy, quickly concluded its sentencing session in two minutes and limiting to a mere 80 the number of people allowed into the gallery with some 50 people awaiting the verdict outside the court house.

Widespread Anti-Americanism In Historical Perspective

Long known as the only place without anti-Americanism in Asia, south Korea could have remain an American sanctuary as in the 60s and 70s which saw the persistent outbursts of anti-Japanese sentiments.

The anti-Japanese feelings in south Korea, dating back to the nearly 40 years of Japanese colonial domination of the Korean Peninsula, often stained Seoul's relations with Japan, with some hopes pinned on the United States.

Lingering doubts on the American concern with local democracy and reunification issues, a born logically of the failure of Washington to dissociate itself with the Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi juntas, began to develop into disenchantment with the role of the Americans.

The April 1960 Popular Uprising did not produce outright anti-Americanism. Neither did its bloody repression by Gen. Pak Jung Hi in his U.S.-supported May 1961 coup. It was also the case with the repeated frameups involving numerous democrats and Christians charged with plotting to topple the junta.

Many people believed that the United States with its democratic values could eventually help restore democratic order by pressuring the local authorities to soften their authoritarian policy. This belief, totally illusory, was shared by Christians, other civic leaders and students. In other words, they remained yet to be fired with anti-American sentiments.

It is the very Americans that forced those south Korean democratic activists and people to opt for anti-Americanism. Through the U.S. political mistakes and, more precisely, because of the poverty and bankruptcy of the U.S. policy, the south Koreans were forcedly awakened to their dormant anti-U.S. feelings.

The Kwangju Massacre provided a watershed as the Americans openly refused to side with the local people who asked for American help but publicly released south Korean combat troops under their command for assaults into the city of Kwangju to crush the uprising.

A full-scale in-depth analysis was made in the December 11, 1980 declaration issued by students of Seoul National University of the past democratic movements and their future objectives in the context of the Kwangju Massacre. This declaration, reviewing the democratic campaigns in the 70s and those in the 80s, stated, "We cannot find a permanent ally in the United States which is pressing ahead for the reorganization of the Korean ruling system and the installation of a new fascist regime by taking the precautionary steps such as the May 26 affair, sensing an urgent danger in the undaunted struggle of the Korean masses in the 70s."

In their September 17, 1981 declaration, Seoul students called the Americans the fundamental cause of the vicious circle taking place in local history. It declared: "The United States, regarding Korea as a citadel to defend its interests in Northeast Asia, has prevented Korea's efforts to develop an independent national economy and achieve true independence and liberation."

In the two years of 1980 and 81, theoretical basis was laid for the anti-American sentiments and campaigns, singling the Americans out as their main target of struggle. At long last, the United States came to be clearly viewed with hatred and animosity as enemy number one of local democracy and reunification.

Yankee, go home! This slogan was heard everywhere. The New York Times, reported on Apr. 26, 1982: "The United States is confronted with anti-Americanism unparalleled in the 100 years since it opened diplomatic relations with Korea . . . Already there is a growing feeling among Korean intellectuals and students that our military is there more to protect our investments and trade than to defend their freedom."

In 1982, anti-Americanism took violent and radical turns with the burning of the American cultural center in Pusan which was carried out in broad daylight by theology students. In April, an American flag was burned on the campus of Kangwon National University, indicating anti-Americanism's undercurrents reaching remote places of south Korea.

The March 18, 1982 arson at the American diplomatic facility, carried out against the backdrop of national anti-Americanism, received immediate public support. Its call for the American military pullout from south Korea, did not prevent the public from supporting the arsonists.

A most spectacular support came in the April 15, 1982 statement issued by the south Korean Christian Action Organization, a joint Protestant and Catholic body comprising millions of Christians.

The March 18 arson was followed up with the detention of two American business executives in Seoul by south Korean female workers which took place on June 3 and ended with the release of the Americans after American intervention.

Fires broke up in a number of American diplomatic and military facilities, according to fragmentary and unconfirmed reports from Seoul, while attemps on the lives of Americans were urged among underground activists.

From a period from Aug. 31 to Nov. 18, 1982, a total of 49 anti-American actions were reported from a total of 23 universities, national, private in Seoul and in other cities.

. . . . . .

Those who were involved in the March 18, 1982 arson at the Pusan American cultural center were willing and prepared from the very beginning to lay down their lives. They knew that the Americans and the south Korean clients would naturally retaliate against the arson by condemning them to death.

This determination is shared by all the south Korean students, Christians and civic activists. No death can stop the further growth of anti-Americanism.

Death Rap Upheld for Pusan Arsonists

The south Korean supreme court on March 8 last upheld the death sentences for Kim Hyon Jang, 32, and Mun Bu Sik, 23, and heavy penalties imposed on 14 others involved in the March 18, 1982 arson which gutted the American cultural center in Pusan. Kim Hyon Jang is a graduate of Chosun University, while Mun Bu Sik was a student of Kosin Theological College in Pusan.

They were detained while sheltered in the Wonju Catholic Education Center whose director was Father Choe Gi Sik, fleeing from police manhunt after setting fire to the American cultural center in Pusan.

The 16 people, charged with violating the "national security law," the "law on assembly and demonstration" and "martial law," were punished for their anti-Americanism.

They were charged with discussing leftist ideology in unlicensed gatherings, burning the American cultural center, scattering anti-American slogans and thereby proving "sympathetic to the northern communist objectives."

The four-member panel of the supreme court in a two-minute 11-page decision referred to the slogans: "the United States stop making the Republic of Korea a subjugated country" and "the United States withdraw its forces from Korea."

Among other slogans, the anti-American arsonists called for an end to the planned hosting of Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988 and demanded that the Americans should stop preparing an invasion of the northern half, citing the "Team Spirit '82" exercises.

The first-instance court on Aug. 11 last year found all of them guilty and the Christian students appealed the case to the higher court in Taegu, which upheld on Dec. 13 last the verdict pronounced by the Pusan district court.

10-Year Imprisonment

(1) Ryu Jang Yol, 21, Pusan Univ., 7-year civil rights suspension;

(2) Kim Un Suk, 24, co-ed, Kosin Theological Col., 7-year civil rights suspension;

(3) Li Mi Ok, 22, co-ed, Kosin Theological Col., 7-year civil rights suspension;

(4) Choe In Sun, 21, co-ed, Pusan Univ., 10-year civil rights suspension;

(5) Kim Ji Hi, 23, Pusan Girl's Univ., 7-year civil rights suspension.

7-Year Imprisonment

(1) Pak Won Sik, 21, Kosin Theological Col., 7-year civil rights suspension;

(2) Choe Chung On, 20, Kosin Theological Col., 7-year civil rights suspension.

3-Year Imprisonment

(1) Mun Gil Hwan, 38, boilerman, Wonju Catholic Education Center, 3-year civil rights suspension with a 3-year stay;

(2) Pak Jong Mi, 24, Pusan Girl's Univ., 3-year civil rights suspension with a 4-year stay;

(3) Kim Yong Ae, 24, woman owner of a bookstore in Wonju, 3-year civil rights suspension with a 4-year stay;

(4) Kim Hwa Sok, 23, Pusan Univ.

(5) Choe Gi Sik, 29, father, the Wonju Catholic Education Center, 2-year civil rights suspension.

2-Year Imprisonment

(1) Ho Jin Su, 25, President of the National Young Men's Association of the Presbyterian Church.

1-Year Imprisonment

(1) Li Chang Bok, 44, accountant at the south Korean Christian Action Organization, 1-year civil rights suspension with a 2-year stay.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FEB. 16

*Desire Rakotoarijaona, Prime Minister of the Malagasy Government, met Korean ambassador to Madagascar Kim In Ho.

FEB. 21

*Major Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo, President of the People's Salvation Council and Head of State of the Republic of Upper Volta, met Kim Kyong Yong, ambassador of the DPRK to Upper Volta.

*Cho Gyu Il, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Iran, presented his credentials to Iranian President Seyed Ali Kha Menei.

FEB. 23

*Ahmed Abdul Carim Juhebee, Director of the Board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, arrived in Pyongyang.

*Ugandan Premier Otema Alimadi met DPRK ambassador to his country Chang Dae Hi.

FEB. 25

*Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso met Korean ambassador to the Congo Kim Bong Gon.

*Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe met Korean ambassador to his country Li Won Guk.

FEB. 26

*The Pyongyang Circus left Pyongyang to participate in celebrations of bicentenary of the French circus. (KCNA)

S. Korean Magazine "Silchon Munhak"

For People to Create New Life-Style for Survival

—By Kim Chi Ha on Receiving Lotus Prize—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Lotus Flowers Blooming in Muddy Pond

If grudge is not accumulated, it is impossible to overcome grudge. Starving people seek for food, and the thirsty for water. Children yearn after their mothers. Like them, people look for and get tired of waiting for the Buddha. They, however, suppose that they will not able to see the Buddha. Without thinking so deeply and without strong yearning, they will not be truly delivered.

This paradoxical turn will be able to be realized without determination . . . a wise determination to cut a vicious circle, and a spiritual and cooperative determination.

Determination means courage. It is true courage to endure darkness, to cover themselves with mud, to be ready to give up hopes and to endure even corruption. Crops ripen as the ground accept night soil.

For people, this courage doesn't mean courage any longer. It is because this courage is part of their life.

The lotus flower is called "Ryonkot" in Korea. The lotus flowers in my life, your life, and in the life of all our people and peoples of the Third World countries can bloom only in a muddy pond.

For us, lotus flowers mean resurrection through the darkness of miseries and deaths, delivery from this dirty world which will be changed to a clean land. It is a long "road" to change a mud stream into a limpid stream. This is the Cross, and "gentleness," namely, life itself. This is "passive positiveness."

This "passive positiveness" is true courage and true determination, which make it possible to accept life as it is – this is a lotus flower.

Era of Negative Culture

Today is the era of the negative. The past civilization of mankind has been an era when the positive and the negative have been in conflict. Namely, the past era has been ruled by the positive. This era has been ruled by men, whose civilization was patriarchal. The era has been ruled by grudge and conflicts.

The world has seen suppression, exploitation, discrimination, intrigues, conflicts, factional strife, wars, revolts, revolutions, etc.

Dominant values of the period have been trickeries, cruel military rule, resistance, attacks, lust for conquest, honour, speed, material things, property, etc. History has so far been ruled by merciless suppression, frame-ups, armed struggles, terrorism, collective retaliation, violent domination of human beings, a universal vicious circle of liquidating life.

In such a society, it is natural that the strong and the weak should be unequal; men and women, high and low, and the rich and the poor. This principle of the positive has held sway and created European civilization.

The present era is an era when the positive and the negative are harmonized, namely, the negative begins to rule the world.

Men and women are beginning to be equally treated in our era. Namely, things womanly will extend their domination. Today is the era of culture when a new style of womanhood will be the center.

In this era, the most important value will be peace, reconciliation, friendship, unification, agreement, freedom, equality, love, mercy, liberation and happiness. New social activities and universal respect and love for life overwhelm others – Womanly gentleness, generosity, patience with which smile calmly even if beaten violently, a whip of love with which to lash one's own chest shedding tears, despite a strong desire to beat those devil-possessed people, the concepts of violence and non-violence disappear. In the era, the strong and the weak are equal, men and women, low and high and the rich and the poor, are also equal.

This turnabout is resurrection and determination. The turnabout is the responsibility which all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the Korean people have to fulfill.

This great turnabout, first of all, is the precondition for spiritual creation, namely a great cultural upsurge.

The principal player in the turnabout and reform is people. The people have cultivated their spirit and style for survival.

The responsibility of the present era, which will be fulfilled by all the novelists, artists, intellectuals, scientists, and religious people of Asia, Africa and Latin America is to serve to create, express and develop new spiritual and cooperative lifestyle for survival, as members of mankind. A new spiritual and cooperative lifestyle for survival is based on values which center on universal truth, "respect and love for life."

To actively fulfill this responsibility is the start of spiritual creation and great cultural reform.

I am a pitiful existence like a leaf of grass swaying in the wind. I am a mere soul of an artist who has been driven out of the world and is wandering about in boundless space.

I am always with you in a painful forward movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples including the Korean people. I will bear my Cross, which will not be easily understood by other people — a muddy life, namely, my lotus flowers.

Thank you very much.

(Concluded)

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This speech was made by south Korean poet Kim Chi Ha (gist, the second installment) in December 1981 when a Lotus Prize of the Asian, African and Latin American Novelists' Conference (awarded in 1975, while Kim Chi Ha was in prison) was delivered to him.

His speech was carried in the November 1982 issue of south Korean magazine "Silchon Munhak" (Literature in Practice).

Korean Paintings "Spring of Mountain Village"

Old Tale

Woodman and Kumgang Nymph (1)

Mt. Kumgang is a famous time-honoured place for its scenic beauty in Korea. It has many legends about its picturesque scenary. This story is one of these legends.

Once upon a time, there lived an honest woodman on Mt. Kumgang with his aged mother. He was a hard-working man who liked playing the flute.

That day, too, he went to cut timber. After he felled a heap of trees, he took a rest under a tree on a cliff from where he could command a full view of the valley.

Then, an animal was crying somewhere. He thought:

"Oh, someone threatening an animal?"

After a while, a stag appeared, strong and splendid. He was at a loss at the sight of the woodman, looking as if he knew there was then no way of escape. The woodman thought that the stag was being chased by a hunter. He hid the stag behind the heap of felled trees.

Soon, a hunter came and asked;

"Didn't you see a stag? Where did he go?"

"Yes, I saw one running down the valley," answered the woodman.

The hunter went down the valley, believing him.

The woodman softly pulled out the stag. The stag was shivering. Suddenly he felt a deep pity for the stag.

But alas! Its foreleg was wounded and bleeding. The kind woodman applied pine rosin to the leg and cured the wound.

The stag was so grateful for his kindness that he again and again turned back and then disappeared into the woods.

The woodman was happy that day, thinking that he had saved the stag, one of the treasures of Mt. Kumgang.

That night, he dreamt a dream. An old white-haired man came to him, holding the stag he had saved in his arms. He said;

"I am a Spirit of this mountain. I thank you so much for helping my son."

"Oh, please don't mention it. I am happy enough because I live in this paradise of Mt. Kumgang. So I think it is my duty to keep this mountain lovely."

"I'm deeply moved to hear your words. I'd love to make you happier. I'll find a gentle and kind beauty for your wife."

"I'm getting old as a single man, so I can not remain indifferent to my marriage. But who would send his dear daughter to this lonely place? The idea of marriage is so difficult for me that I'll live on as a single man with my beloved mother, Sir."

"You have an honest mind. This is something more precious than gold. Who would not like to be a wife of so honest a man as you?"

Then the Spirit began to sing a strange song.

Walk and Walk on, passing Kuryong Pond,
You'll find and count eight swamps one by one,
A rainbow cloud covers the sky and beyond
You'll see and count eight nymphs one by one

Take and hide quick the robe of a nymph,
Return to the heavens she'll not be able to,
You'll marry certainly that very nymph,
You can lead a happy life, your mother too

He continued:

Don't give back the robe to your wife,
Until you've three kids in your home
Don't ruin with your hand your own life,
With her robe, she'll go back to her home . . .

Next morning, he woke up earlier than usual. He tried to forget the dream but that strange song remained in his ear. Before he was aware of it, he was walking toward to Kuryong Pond. Passing the Pond, he walked and walked, and then he found the eight swamps. He sat down behind a rock and waited. There arose a rainbow cloud which covered the sky, so nothing was seen. He had nothing to do but to wait. After a while, the rainbow cloud was disappeared and there appeared a rainbow bridge, carrying the eight nymphs on it. They were all so beautiful that one could not forget them once one saw them.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun Editorial On 7th Non-Aligned Summit

All papers in the DPRK on March 7 dedicated editorials to the Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

In an editorial entitled "Warm Welcome to New Delhi Summit Conference" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) noted, "we are pleased with the convocation of the summit conference in India, one of the initiators of the non-aligned movement, and warmly hail the conference."

Here are a gist of the editorial:

Washington-led Tripartite Mil. Alliance Major Destabilizing Factor in Asia

Basing itself on a comprehensive analysis of the prevailing situation and conditions of the non-aligned movement, the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held with President Kim Il Sung in the chair clarified the stand of the WPK and the DPRK Government on problems of principle arising in strengthening and developing the movement including the problem of opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defending world peace and security.

The New Delhi Summit Conference takes this problem as an important agenda item. This is entirely just both in view of the mission of the non-aligned movement to powerfully propel the development of history and in the light of the demand of the prevailing situation.

Today U.S. imperialism seeks a way out of its steady decline and serious political and economic crisis in a new war, pursues a policy of unlimited arms expansion, nuclear arms expansion in particular, clinging more tightly to the policy of "strength" and creates hotbeds of war in all parts of the world.

U.S. imperialism renders the situation more strained in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Africa, Central America and Europe.

The danger of new war is daily increasing on the Korean Peninsula and Asian region. It is attributable to the machinations of the trigger-happy Reagan administration of the United States, the Nakasone Government of Japan and the Chon Du Hwan military junta of south Korea, a dual stooge of the United States and Japan, to bring into shape a tripartite military alliance.

Now the United States, Japan and their client Chon junta in collusion with each other are staging the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises unprecedented in scale in and around south Korea, covering the whole of it with powder smoke. A touch-and-go situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula.

If a new war breaks out in Korea, it may easily expand into a global war.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves, the world is faced with the danger of another global war. U.S. imperialism is the harasser of world peace.

To avert a new war and defend peace is a matter of common concern of mankind. The non-aligned countries cherish peace and do not want a war.

The non-aligned movement is one of the mighty anti-war peace forces of our time.

To struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war at present is the primary task of the non-aligned movement.

"Let us oppose war and defend peace!"

Under this slogan, the non-aligned countries should form a united front of broad anti-war peace forces and direct the spearhead of attack against the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and war. They should struggle for the dissolution of all the military blocs, dismantling of aggressive military bases in other countries and withdrawal of foreign troops from there. They should launch a powerful struggle to establish peace zones, nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and realise complete disarmament and deal a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism everywhere it stretches its tentacles of aggression. Peace cannot be achieved by begging it of the imperialists, but must be won through struggle.

An important question facing the non-aligned movement is to liquidate the old international economic order and establish a new one.

What is important in destroying the inequitable old one created by the imperialists and promoting the establishment of a fair one is to establish a new economic order among the non-aligned and developing countries.

It is imperative, first of all, to intensify cooperation and solidarity in agriculture to increase agricultural production.

Convening a South-South summit conference is of weighty significance in substantially promoting South-South cooperation.

If the non-aligned movement is to creditably discharge its heavy mission for the era and history, the might of the movement should be increased in every way.

To this end, all the member nations of the movement should firmly adhere to *chajusong* (independence).

By strictly adhering to *chajusong* and thoroughly applying it in all activities, the non-aligned countries should greatly help towards making the world independent.

Strengthening solidarity is an important way for increasing the might of the non-aligned movement.

Korean Reunification Pressing Int'l Issue

To achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is one of the pressing questions in international politics and is closely related to the accomplishment of the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

The question of Korean reunification must be settled independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference after making the U.S. imperialists aggression troops, the source of war and main obstacle to reunification, withdraw from south Korea.

We express the conviction that the current summit conference will contribute to defending world peace and record a new significant page in the history of the non-aligned movement by bringing its work to a success in accordance with the expectation of the progressive and peace-loving people of the world. (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

(Continued from page 1)

United States another Western country denounced by the summit was Britain.

The conference declared the Falklands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands – all British colonial possessions situated off the Argentine coast – to be "part of the Latin American region."

Condemning South Africa for "systematic and barbarous acts of oppression and discrimination," the conference called for a United Nations Security Council meeting to consider action to achieve early independence for South West Africa, the South African-ruled territory also known as Namibia.

New International Monetary System Urged

Serious attention was given to economic issues, including the establishment of a new economic order.

The summit urged measures to intensify cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

The call for a restructuring of international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank was accompanied by suggestions for the setting up of a bank to help economic development of developing countries.

"Under the present unjust world economic system the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of developing countries," the declaration said.

It pressed for a global conference on finance and money for development and said negotiations at the United Nations on economic issues – the stalled North-South dialogue – were "urgent and imperative."

The declaration blamed "a few industrialized countries, in particular one major industrial country" for the failure to launch global negotiations.

This was a clear reference to the United States, which backed by some West European countries, argues that existing international institutions such as IMF and World Bank are adequate forums in which to tackle development issues.

The declaration devoted large passages to demands for reform of the World Bank and IMF. It called for greater Third World say in the two Western-dominated organizations set up under the 1944 Bretto Woods accord.

The summit proposed establishment of several institutions to boost economic cooperation between developing nations, including an information center in Havana on transnational corporations, a technology center in New Delhi and a council of commodity producers' associations.

Veep Pak Heads the DPRK Delegation

A DPRK delegation which attended the largest non-aligned summit meeting was led by Vice President Pak Sung Chul.

During the six-day meeting, he met many heads of state who came to the Indian capital of New Delhi.

He met with the heads of state of Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Democratic Yemen, Seychelles and the Yemen Arab Republic, reported the KCNA on March 8.

He on March 8 met the heads of state and Government of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nepal, Pakistan, Madagascar, Benin, Guyana, the Congo, Grenada, Angola and Ethiopia.

Vice President Pak Sung Chul met on the same day Abdel Salam Ahmad Jalloud, Member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Moussa Blondin Beye, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mali.

Meets Chairman of Non-Aligned Summit

Vice President Pak Sung Chul met on the afternoon of March 10 with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Chairman of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit.

The head of the DPRK delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Indian Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her sincere wishes and greetings to President Kim Il Sung.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there was Korean Ambassador to India Ryu Tae Sop.

DPRK Buddhists Leader Urges Learning from Saint Sosan, Rev. Samyongdang

A leader of the DPRK Buddhist organization on March 2 urged the Korean Buddhists in and out of the country to learn from the "lofty patriotic spirit of Saint Sosan and Priest Samyongdang."

Speaking at the 8th plenary meeting of the 7th Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation (KBF), KBF Chairman Pak Tae Ho stressed in his report that all the Buddhists in the north and the south and abroad should vigorously turn out, together with the people of all strata, for a sacred struggle to accomplish the cause of reunification, learning from the lofty patriotic spirit of Saint Sosan and Priest Samyongdang who stood in the van of the struggle to save the country at the time of national crisis.

The plenary meeting was held to support the KPA Supreme Commander's order to put the country on a semi-war alert and to appeal to the Buddhists to make efforts for Korea's reunification.

The meeting adopted a decision for the purpose and letters to south Korean Buddhists and to the Buddhists' organizations all over the world.

In the letter to the latter, the Korean Buddhists Federation called upon the Buddhists to wage a powerful solidarity movement to check the new war provocation manœuvres by the United States and south Korea and make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

Meanwhile, the Chondoist Chongu Party on March 4 held the third plenary meeting of its sixth Central Committee and adopted a decision and a manifesto to the Chondo believers in north and south Korea.

The manifesto urged Chondoists in the north to "make full preparations together with the entire nation, to smash promptly any war provocation manœuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges."

"Our fellow believers in south Korea," the manifesto stressed, "should valiantly join the south Korean people in the struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and frustrate their policy of aggression and war, under the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence!"

(Veep Pak's Speech)

(Continued from page 1)

He made a speech at the March 10 Session of the New Delhi summit meeting. (See Gist of His Speech on Page 4).

The DPRK Vice President called upon the non-aligned leaders to "firmly unite with all the anti-imperialist forces under the slogan 'Let Us Oppose War and Defend Peace!'"

"In order to avert a new global war and safeguard peace and enable the newly independent states to defend national sovereignty and achieve their prosperity, it is necessary to steadily strengthen the might of the non-aligned movement," stated the head of the DPRK delegation.

Stressing the need to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned, developing countries on the principle of collective self-reliance, Mr. Pak Sung Chul stated, "The realistic way for this is to establish a new order in the economic relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries through the actual expansion and development of South-South cooperation."

Mr. Pak Sung Chul took up the following three matters as a DPRK proposal to cope with the situation created within and without the non-aligned movement:

1) The non-aligned movement should take active steps to cope with the aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists by joint efforts;

2) The non-aligned, developing countries should go over to a practical action to expand and develop many-sided cooperation and exchange among themselves;

3) Main efforts should be continuously directed to the promoting of the unity of our movement, so that the non-aligned movement may fully implement its historical mission.

On Korea's situation, Mr. Pak said, "It is because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their 'two Koreas' policy that tension in Korea is aggravated, her peace constantly harassed and the division of our country indefinitely prolonged."

"The withdrawal of the U.S. troops out of south Korea and removal of the dangerous source of war are," stressed the DPRK Vice President, "the prerequisites to achieving the independent peaceful reunification of Korea."

He called on the leaders of the non-aligned movement to wage an extensive struggle to check and frustrate the adventurous new war provocation moves by the United States on the Korean Peninsula.

He also appealed to the governments and people of all the non-aligned countries to take an active solidarity step in support of the Korean people's efforts to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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